THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., No. 425. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Chunghoi et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOISTEUT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOISTEUT à Changhai, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. THAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this Port, as *General Commission Agents*, under the name of DAVIDSON & Co.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.
WILLIAM REES.
EDWARD YATES.

tf Ningpo, 1st September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

IN the absence of Mr. KHAN MAHAMED DHURUMSEY, Mr. RAMOOBHOY DHURUMSEY is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 23d August, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in China under the Style of NOTT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner will sign the name in liquidation.

WILLIAM NOTT,
By his Attorney WALTER L. PURDIE.
A. B. NEILSON, JR.
WALTER L. PURDIE.
D. OLYPHANT VAIL.
RICHARD R. TYERS.

China, 22d July, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a *General Commission Business in China*, under the name of OLYPHANT & Co.

R. M. OLYPHANT.
WM. W. PARKIN.
L. N. HITCHCOCK.

New York, 8th May, 1858.

REFERRING to the foregoing notice, Messrs. A. B. NEILSON, JR., WALTER L. PURDIE, D. OLYPHANT VAIL, and RICHARD R. TYERS, are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.

30oc China, 22d July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned in the Business hitherto carried on under his name ceased *on the first of June last.*

F. PEARSON.

Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by F. PEARSON will in future be conducted under the name of

C. P. REYNOLDS & Co.

tf Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.

tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODORE KROES is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DIMIER, BROTHERS & Co.

18se China, 15th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf China, 1st January, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at

Fogg & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan: Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, November, 1855.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

price per copy.

WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ... $7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ... 3.00
The same with map of China, 3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,.... 2.00
Do. ... Pocket,... 1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map. tf

Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ... *Tls.*2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to,..... 10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo,..... 10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo,..... 10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo,..... 2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo,..... 2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo,..... 1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo,.... 2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,.... 1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"..... 0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,..... 1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*, 0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ... 0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,.. 1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ... 0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,..... 1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,..... 2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ... 2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,..... 3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for 1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ... 2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ... 2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

PART of a House and Godown, together or separately, situated in Custom House Road. Apply to Z. at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from 1st *October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from 1st *January.*

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the piece of LAND, situated on the *Yang-king-pang*, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 238, measuring *3-mow 1-fun 9-le 6-haou*, having a southern frontage to the Creek of 145 ft., on the East a frontage of 93 ft. to the road, adjoining Smith's Market, leading from the *Yang-king-pang* to the *London Mission*, on the North 137 ft. bounded by the Fokien *Joss House*, on the West 89 ft.

BARNES DALLAS.

tf Shanghai, 11th August, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling House and Godowns on Lot No. 32. Apply to

C. M. DONALDSON.

tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings. Apply to

ANDW. A. RANKEN.

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LAND at present occupied by Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co., being No. 73 in the Consular Plan of the Settlement.

For particulars apply to

HALL & HOLTZ.

tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality. Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, with Office and Tea Room, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SON & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.

For particulars apply to

WM. BROUGHALL.

tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

AT FOOCHOW,
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 a 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.

tf Shanghai, 24 July, 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to

E. LOUREIRO.

tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT an early date of which due notice will be given, the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Also at Hongkong.

Lot No. 1.—The large detached House in Spring Gardens with Sea Frontage, and extensive Godowns attached. Registered in Land Office as Marine Lot No. 42 and subject to a Ground Rental of £135.16.3 per annum.

Lot No. 2.—A Convenient Dwelling House in rear of the above, containing a large Dining room, &c., and 4 Bed rooms with suitable Godowns and Offices below. Registered as Lot No. 34. Ground Rental £27.8.9 per annum.

Lot No. 3.—A plot of Ground adjoining Lot No. 2, on which are erected Six Chinese Shops now all occupied. Registered No. 53 in Land Office. Ground Rental £13.4.4½ per annum.

And at Foochow.

On or about the 20*th September*, the Property at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN RAWSON & Co.

Lot No 1.—Consisting of a 5-roomed Bungalow standing in its own grounds.

Lot No. 2.—A large Compound containing a new Brick and Stone built Godown 113 by 73 feet with Tea room, Office and Comprador's rooms.

Lot No. 3.—Water side Premises upon which a substantial two Storied Building is now being erected, the lower Story will consist of Godown, Comprador's room, and Treasury, and the upper Story of three large Rooms, Tea room and small Office.

For further information apply to

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Shanghai, Foochow or Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON, 1859.

A Specimen of the Print, LIFE AT THE SEA SIDE, RAMSGATE, 1854: to which each Subscriber of *One Guinea* will be entitled, may be seen at this Office.

Subscriptions received by

C. S. COMPTON.
Hon. Sec.

There are a few Copies left of—
HARVEST IN THE HIGHLANDS,
VENICE.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 19th August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

WANTED,

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ... Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

SAEKKE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th a 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENTS LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against the late FREDERICK WILLIAM ARTIS, *Master Mariner*, are requested to send the same to the undersigned *within one month from this date*; and all parties indebted thereto are desired to make immediate payment to

D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

British Consulate.
Shanghae, 8th Sept. 1858. o

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Norna*, Captain ROGERS, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 21st September, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,500 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Saturday, the 18th September*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office. Bills of Lading cannot be signed under six Taels.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Offices,
Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as a *Public Silk Inspector*, at this Port. Office, Custom House Road.

ROBT. O. MAJOR.
tf Shanghai, 7th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is authorized to sign for our Firm at Shanghai per procuration.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.
13de London, 19th July, 1858.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Six do. „ „ „ 6 „
Twelve do. „ „ „ 7 „

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

WANTED TO BORROW TLS. 3,000.

TO be secured by Bottomry Bond, on Ship *GHARRA*. Apply to

TURNER & Co.
o Shanghai, 18th September, 1858.

BOTTOMRY WANTED.

ON the French Barque *BOUGAINVILLE*, Captain ALBO, to amount of about *Tls. two thousand*. (Tls. 2,000). Sealed tenders will be received at the French Consulate until *Noon on Tuesday next*, 21*st instant*.

Le Chancelier P. I.
E. MERLO.
o Shanghai, 17th September, 1858.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai and Shipmasters in general, that they have just received a fresh Stock of Goods and Ship-chandlery of excellent quality, and they are prepared to dispose of those on most reasonable terms.

They also have established two Watercboats to supply the Shipping with Pure filtered Water, which will be in constant readiness to attend to all orders.

They also have a Reading Room on their premises well supplied with Books and Newspapers, consisting of:—The London *Times*, *Willmer & Smith's European Times*, *Mitchell's Weekly Mercantile Gazette*, *Illustrated London News*, *Overland Mail*, *Aberdeen Herald*, *Straits Times*, *New York Herald*, *Shipping Commercial List*, *Tribune*, and *Quebec Morning Chronicle*. Hongkong *Friend of China*, *&c.*, *&c.* The Reading Room is opened every day till 11 o'clock P.M, except *Sunday*.

We respectfully request Commanders of vessels to visit our Establishment.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
o Shanghai, 18th September, 1858.

YACHT FOR SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Thursday next, at Noon*, at the Rooms of the undersigned, the fast sailing Schooner-yacht *FAIRY*. Length 37·ft., Beam 8 ft., Draft of water 3 ft., Measuring 9½ Tons. Lying off *Kung-lee* Jetty.

FREDK. F. WEBB,
Auctioneer.
o Shanghai, 18th September, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoang Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—FLOATING CHAPEL Services, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday-noon*, in each week.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England.....	July 20	Singapore.....	Aug. 31
Bombay.....	Aug. 16	Hongkong.....	Sept. 8
Calcutta.....	Aug. 20	New York.....	July 10
Galle.....	Aug. 29		

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 17th Sept., 1858. Ending 17th Sept., 1857.

11,—*Max.* 89	*Min.* 75.....	*Max.* 82	*Min.* 65
12,— „ 80	„ 76.....	„ 78	„ 66
13,— „ 82	„ 76.....	„ 68	„ 65
14,— „ 81	„ 75.....	„ 80	„ 75
15,— „ 87	„ 75.....	„ 82	„ 73
16,— „ 82	„ 75.....	„ 83	„ 67
17,— „ 80	„ 70.....	„ 78	„ 62

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills 6m/s., 6s. 0d., nominal; First class Credits; other Credits & Private Bills, and Bills with documents, 6s. 1¼*d.* per Tael, business done. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted and Bank Bills 3 days sight, Rs 201; on *Bombay*, Bank Bills 3 days sight, Rs. 201 per 100 Taels. *On Hongkong*, 2½ per cent discount.

OPIUM.

Malwa, *New*.....	Tls. 502		
Patna, *New* ..(high Nos.)..	„ 561	Shanghai weight.	
do. ..(low do.)..	„ 554		
do. *Old*	„ 533		

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 17th, *Florence*, (Am. sh.), 1045, Damaresq, from Hongkong; *Donna Anita*, (Br. bq.), 456, from Sunderland; and *Norden*, (Swed. bq), from Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—Sept. 17th, *Vindex*, (Br. sch.), 179, Morice, for Japan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Norna*, Mrs. Rogers & child, Mrs. Smith & child, Messrs. A. Welters, T. Mourieff, Prickett, R.N., W. Peskett, A.B. R.N., and Khuncar. From Amoy, Rev. Mr. Lee, and Mrs. Lee.

SHANGHAI LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society will meet at the Shanghai Library on Tuesday next at 8 P.M.

A paper by D. J. Macgowan, Esq. M.D. on "Banished Criminals in China" will be read.

A short paper on "The Mineral resources of Japan,—Its advancement in Mechanical Arts and Sciences as applied to Machinery, &c., &c." will also be read.

This being the Annual General Meeting of the Society, all members are especially requested to attend.

C. TREASURE JONES,
Secretary.

THE TREATIES OF NANKING AND TIEN-TSIN.

On the 29th August 1842, the English Plenipotentiary Sir H. Pottinger and the Chinese Commissioner Keying signed the Treaty of Nanking, by which the struggle known as the opium war with China was terminated.

Upon that Treaty with the addition of a supplementary Treaty concluded at the Bogue on the 8th October in the following year, the Commerce of Western nations with China has been based for a period of sixteen years. Beyond arrangements of a local and temporary character, such as the evacuation of Chinese territory, and the payment by the Government of Peking of an indemnity for the expenses of the war, the Treaty of Nanking was limited to the establishing of three important concessions to English Commerce; first,—the cession of Hongkong as a British possession in perpetuity; second,—the abolition of the Canton Co-Hong system, by which the dealings of foreigners had been restricted to certain licensed government traders, and the substituting of an unlimited free trade in that sense; third,—the equally free opening to trade, before confined exclusively to Canton, of the four ports of Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai. The more lengthy supplementary Treaty was chiefly important as fixing the Tariff of Duties on imports and exports and as entirely disregarding and ignoring the intention indicated in the original Treaty to restrain the practical enhancement of the Tariff by the levy of excessive interior transit duties. The 10th article of the original Treaty after providing for the establishment of "a fair and regular Tariff of export and "import customs and other dues" concludes by adding that "the Emperor "further engages that when British Mer-"chandize shall have once paid at any of "the said ports the regulated Customs "and Dues agreeable to the Tariff to be "hereafter fixed, such merchandize may "be conveyed by Chinese merchants to "any province or city, in the interior of "the Empire of China, on paying a fur-"ther amount as transit duties, which "shall not exceed per cent on the Tariff "value of such goods." This blank in the original draft was left still a blank in the signed Treaty and was not even alluded to in the supplementary Treaty. It will probably be conceded by those who have experienced the practical operation of these Treaties that this omission forms its chief defect, and one of a very important and injurious character as retarding the introduction of our manufactures into the great interior emporiums of the country. The four ports then newly opened offered a very valuable extension of the points of external contact under the operation of a moderate scale of import and export duties, but it appears beyond a doubt that the practice of levying exaction after exaction upon our imports at every Custom-house or Inland Dues office passed in their transit through the interior became an effectual barrier to that extension of trade so sanguinely predicted upon the conclusion of these Treaties. It may be assured with no less confidence, however, that no mere treaty stipulation which did not carry with it a practical check and control upon the proceedings of the various local officials in the interior would have had any appreciable influence in lessening the exactions, and if supplying the blank referred to with some figure to be afterwards agreed upon was all that was at first contemplated, and afterwards forgotten or abandoned, we see no reason to suppose that any material injury to our trade has arisen from the omission.

When the recent events at Canton gave the opportunity and indeed enforced the necessity of renewing our engagements with the port of Peking upon a more extended basis, it had long been apparent that the amendments demanded by the requirements of our Commerce divided themselves into two leading stipulations; the one the extension of the legalised centres of Foreign trade, with liberty of residence and official communication for our Minister at Peking, and the other a revision of the Tariff so as to bring it back to its original design of being virtually a 5 per cent *ad valorem* scale, attaching to it such conditions as regards the levy of inland duties as might effectually protect goods in transit to or from the coast, from the exhorbitant levies to which they have hitherto been subject, the best indeed any mode at once practicable and expedient of accomplishing the last named object being admitted to be attended with very considerable difficulty. It has been therefore with a natural and strong anxiety that the Foreign community now in China have desired to know the precise terms and extent to which these conditions have been accomplished by Lord Elgin in the Treaty of Tien-tsin. We are probably correct in assuming that the requirements of official etiquette rather than any want of personal courtesy have prevailed with our Plenipotentiary in hitherto withholding the text of the Treaty from publicity. If the re-translation of it already published in our columns affords a generally reliable representation of the original, as we believe will prove to be the case, we are sufficiently informed to judge of its nature and provisions. It extends to fifty-six articles and must be admitted to be a far more complete and statesmanlike document than its brief and imperfect predecessor of Nanking. After in the first article confirming and retaining that Treaty, and abrogating the supplementary one, it provides in the four succeeding articles for the reception of and intercourse with a resident English Embassy at the Court of Peking. We regard this as a very important privilege, and if rightly availed of it may be expected to exercise a beneficial influence in securing the equitable fulfilment of the subsequent provisions of the Treaty, and preventing future disputes and collisions. Fortunately for us Peking will be found a much less agreeable retreat for the invalid and *blasé* members of aristrocratic diplomacy than Florence or Naples, and we have some ground therefore to expect the appointment of a judicious and experienced man to the new office. It is worthy of note that in this portion of the treaty is found also the final relinquishment by the Emperor of the dearly prized and long contested ceremony of the Ke-tow. His Celestial majesty has at length brought himself to accept the indignity of being approached with a deference no greater than would be offered to the Queen of England or the Emperor of the Russias. The required extension of the number of ports and places open to Foreign intercourse is provided for in articles 10 and 11. By the former the Yang-tse-kiang, the great natural artery of the Empire, is to be opened up to Foreign Commerce; but whether this is to be done without ultimate reserve as to the particular places of trade, and what delay is to be permitted to give opportunity of making a clearance of the obstacles at present interposed by the rebels, is left in doubtly the probably imperfect rendering of the text of the translation above referred to. The eleventh clause opens further five ports on the coast and the effect of these two clauses will be to give an ample extension of the points of external contact. Whether these new ports have not been selected too exclusively with regard to their geographical position, with a view to extend the places of Foreign trade over the whole length of the sea-bord from south to north of the Empire, and not with sufficient reference to their particular capabilities for the extension of Foreign Commerce may be open to question, but taken as a whole it must be admitted that Lord Elgin has succeeded in securing to us in an ample degree the first of the two great requirements to which we have before referred. The second chief necessity, the equalisation of the Tariff and the abatement of the transit duties, is dealt with in articles 26 and 28 by which it is provided that the former shall be arranged by a commission to sit at Shanghai, on a basis of 5 per cent *ad valorem* and the latter at half that amount, making the maximum duties levyable between the foreign sea going ship and the furthest corner of the Empire or *vice-versa* 7½ per cent *ad valorem*. Thus far Lord Elgin has proceeded in the steps actual or intended of Sir Henry Pottinger, but by the 9th article he has obtained the concession of what is probably the only condition which would serve to give *bona fide* effect to the article on transit dues, namely the right of free travel in the interior by British subjects under a passport system, so that if the mandarins in the interior violate the provisions of the Treaty in the persons of their own subjects they adopt the most effectual means to bring the Foreigner in person to claim their observance. Whether even this safeguard will be perfectly effectual remains for the decision of future experience, but we are satisfied that it is better calculated to that end than any other which could have been devised.

While such are the great fundamental privileges conceded by this most important Treaty, others of a less prominent but still valuable character are conceded. We would point out particularly the reduction of Tonnage Dues; the provision for Light-houses and buoys where required to give facility and safety to navigation; the permission to re-export in bond to foreign ports, and the stipulation for a revision of the Tariff decennially, as being all concessions not less equitable than valusble. While therefore we are of opinion that there is great reason to be satisfied with the ability and success of Lord Elgin's negotiations thus far, a final opinion upon our new relations with this empire must be reserved until the Tariff and Trade regulations, the details of which remain to be settled by a commission to sit at this port, are concluded. It argues well for their result that Lord Elgin remains on the spot to direct them, and we have confidence that he will recognise the necessity in regard to them of consulting and giving weight to the opinions of men of confirmed experience rather than to allow his decisions to be governed by those who however great their capability as officials want that practical knowledge essential to the right decision of such questions. We shall endeavour to suggest some of the points deserving consideration in our next issue.

We have no fresh *Gazettes*, nor any news respecting the progress of the long expected Commissioners. The only corroboration of the report we have been so often induced to doubt, that any Commissioners are coming at all, is a list of their suites, communicated to us on authority which we believe to be trustworthy. Kweiliang is stated to be accompanied by K'ingming, an under-secretary of the Board of Punishments, a Manchu; Shu Chin, a Chinese of the same Board of somewhat lower rank; Chau Kia-hiun, a Chinese on the establishment of the Cabinet, of which office Kweiliang himself is at present senior member; Wang Tieh-kü, a Chinese expectant sub-prefect; Kiáu Yin-shin, a Chinese subordinate of the Board of Revenue; and Ching Mien-yün, a Chinese officer of low rank belonging to the provincial establishment of Chih Li. Hwashana brings with him, Chang Ting-ngoh, a *tsz'*, or viscount, holding high rank in the Banner Army; Mei Ki-chán, a subordinate of the Board of Civil Office of which Hwashana is President; Yáu Kien-yuen, a subordinate of the Cabinet; and Wang Ching-sieh, a district magistrate; all, except the first, pure Chinese. The suite of Ming and Twan consists of Kweisiang, a Manchu under-secretary of one of the Six Boards; Sihchi, a Manchu lower in rank, also belonging to a Board; Fang Yui-sz', a Chinese of nearly the same rank, and a Chinese district magistrate named Yü Ping-san. Except the viscount, who was attached to Hwashana at Tien-tsing, the whole staff, we are informed, are new hands. We hear confirmations of the rumour that Howqua, Kingqua, and Tingqua, are coming up from Canton; whether to settle the indemnity money, to dabble in the Tariff revision, or to suggest a little Circumlocution Office practice against the Transit Dues' stipulation, we are unable to say.

We could never sufficiently admire the beauty of the site of Yedo, the excellence of its police, the cleanliness of its vast population, and the order and appearance of wealth in its streets—but commendation was due to much else—everything was in equally good keeping—there was none of that wretched appearance of mildewed gorgeousness about the official abodes, or temples, which strikes a traveller so much in China. The very beach at Yedo was well kept, miles of vertical embankment occurred along the face of the whole bay, yet no embankment had a stone out of place. Batteries, and of them as well as guns there were no lack, were far neater, and we are bound in truth to say, in far better preservation than those of Malta, or Portsmouth a few years since. If you met a nobleman with his retinue, there was order, cleanliness, and gentility stamped upon the whole affair—one might stare at it, but there was nothing ridiculous, or contemptible. The Imperial Commissioners who treated with His Excellency The Earl of Elgin, were all able well informed men—we were told that nothing could exceed their anxiety apparently to faithfully discharge their duty to their own Sovereign, and yet to be courteous, just and rational. Their bearing at a dinner given by the British Ambassador on the evening prior to the signing of the Treaty, was most creditable to a people who were strangers to all our little manners, and customs. Morihama, the interpreter to the Japanese government, was of course from having seen more of Europeans than the rest of his countrymen, quite at his ease amongst us on all occasions, and it is sincerely to be hoped that when the Tai-koon of Japan does send his Embassy to Europe, that they may have for a fugle-man, that very able and intelligent gentleman. He speaks, and writes Dutch, understands English thoroughly, and in a very short time would speak it fluently.

The anxiety of the Japanese of all ranks and classes to know all about us, our habits, customs, inventions, and knowledge, was perfectly charming. Through the Dutch at Nangasaki they have gradually been acquiring information upon these points, but the process is naturally slow, where that lively nation is concerned. We purchased nevertheless in the bazaar at Nangasaki a telescope, four microscopes, and a most ingenious conjuror for cooking a dinner, for the small sum of a silver dollar! All these articles we were told are manufactured, as well as glass! guns! and steam engines! by the Prince of the neighbouring district. Good proofs are these of what Japanese can do.

Their clocks are beautifully ingenious, and adapted to the Japanese mode of keeping time which is very complicated. Barometers, and Thermometers are made at Yedo—and before the Electric Telegraph had been long in their hands, they applied it to their wants, and in more than one Prince's Palace we were told that it might be seen at work. At Yedo, we found two sailing ships, and a steamer and a schooner under the Japanese Colours. The two vessels had been built by themselves without the aid of a European, beyond the ancient lines of some queer craft which might have ploughed the salt seas in the time of Van Tromp-Poor fellows, they had spent an immensity of time, and tons of gold kobangs to little purpose, in their anxiety to build cheaper than they could purchase from Dutchmen, the price of whose wares, if all we heard was true—and we sincerely hope we were misinformed—would startle ship-builders in Great Britain, or America. The schooner, was of Dutch build, entirely commanded by Japanese officers, and sniled with a native crew—the steamer likewise came from Holland, but even her engineers were natives, and we may add, that when the officer at the head of their Navy, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, whom some thoroughly republican Americans, scorning as they wisely do, all the empty gloss of titles, and rank, had recommended to style himself—"Lord High Admiral!" visited the British men-of-war, the officers of the ships found him better posted up in the detail of the Machinery than any one in our navy of equal rank would be. All the government boats were built on European models and rigged schooner fashion, and their naval yard from all accounts was in good order, and an active system of instruction constantly going on. The rides beyond Yedo, whether to the Tea-gardens which are somewhat in the style of Cremorne, or Rosherville, though fifty times prettier, and extensive—or to the Nursery-gardens which quite equalled the best Europe could produce, or to any of the many Temples lying within a circuit of 10 or 12 miles of the Embassy, all served still more to convince us, that the merits which had so loudly called for our praise were not confined to the city and the neighbourhood of the Imperial quarters. Fields admirably cultivated, gardens which were gems of neatness, hedges clipped, and trimmed to perfection—orchards without a twig out of place, and laden with rich fruit—cottages, paths, drains, and em-

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bankments in wonderful order and neatness—with a smiling, happy people formed a picture which we might have dreamt of, but decidedly had never before seen—and they must have been thoughtless indeed who could look on such scenes and not feel, that however desirable it might be to bring these forty millions of happy ignorant idolaters within the pale of Christianity, however politic to open Japan to the civilization and commerce of Western Nations, that in doing so, a vast responsibility rested with those who by moral pressure had forced the Japanese Government to abandon a system, which judging by results, was wonderfully well adapted to the genius of the people. With the United States the larger share of this responsibility must lie. Great Britain has not taken the initiative, and Heaven knows she has work enough in hand elsewhere in the fulfillment of her duties to Asiatic races, to be able to do much for Japan. Protestant America, must take care that the garden she has thrown open, fall not into the hands of the spoiler. Two centuries ago Japan sought as anxiously as she now does the friendship and civilization of the West—she met with robbery, insult and treachery—the heathen had then energy enough to thrust out the invaders of her peace and happiness. God send they may again be able to do so, should that need arise!

The field for the missionary is rich, and promising, a people who support their own clergy in respectability, allow them to marry, attend their own temples, and are naturally docile and warmhearted, do not in themselves offer any serious obstacles to a faith like ours, provided intemperate men do not at once render the Bonzes of Japan hostile, by threatening their means of subsistence, or by abusing them as if they intentionally misled their countrymen, in such case the issue will be doubtful, for they have far more influence in Japan than the native priesthood enjoy in China.

In a commercial point of view, the field is very promising. We know that in former days, three centuries ago, Japanese vessels traded as far as Bengal, and that it was only the certainty of being put to death by the famous edict against foreign trading that put it down in 1637. We know, that the Portuguese annually exported from Nangasaki in the time of free intercourse, the enormous amount of 300 tons of gold annually! and that in the year 1636, four of their ships carried to Macao no less than 2,300,000 taels alone. We know at this present hour that a gold kobang equal in real value to a British sovereign, may be bought at Nangasaki, for an ounce of silver! or little more than the Mexican dollar. We know that a quantity of silk or crape which could not be purchased at Shanghai for 20 dollars, may be had at Nangasaki for very much less. We know that the climate of Japan will not admit of the growth of tropical produce, and that the severity of its winter must occasion wants, which other parts of the world can supply. Here then are the elements of a future commerce, and the intelligence, energy, and wealth of its rulers and people, will assuredly do the rest.

Silk, copper, gold, tea, and paper, apart from articles of manufacture such as porcelain, bronzes, lacquer-ware, &c., in which Japan excels, will be at first we should opine their principal exports. Rice, they have in profusion and of excellent quality, the short distance of Japan from Shanghai, may in times of scarcity in Northern China, render it a valuable article of commerce. Wood, coal, and iron, are abundant, the two former obtainable at almost nominal prices. Without being learned in the mysteries of the silk trade, we cannot help thinking that its abundance in Japan must next year affect our European markets. The Japanese tea, is of a fine sound, full flavour—well adapted to the tastes of the poorer classes in Great Britain. The Japanese themselves prefer their own good Teas to those of China, and we agree with them. Copper must be very plentiful, it has yielded enormous profits to the Dutchmen during the centuries they have had the monopoly of the trade—yet you see it everywhere and in every thing. The brass guns alone mounted at Nangasaki, and Yedo would pay the ransom of a nation—the piles of their bridges are protected with sheets of it, the bottoms of their native vessels, the gunwales and stems of their boats, the stirrups of their saddles, the roofs of their temples, hilts of their swords—in short almost everything you see, or touch, has brass or copper about it, in some shape or other—and generally in profusion—Gold for some reason or other you never see; tradition says, it is because the excessive cupidity of European nations alarmed the Japanese rulers, and that they were and are still anxious to keep hidden the great stores of that valuable mineral which Japan must contain—if the Dutch writer Kæmpfer told the truth, and there is every reason to believe he did, about the amount of the Portuguese exports in 1636, the above tale seems likely, and the cheapness of the Japan kobang, and its purity, rather corroborates the suspicion of the abundance of gold.

We know but little of what imports would at first be required, the Hollanders rigidly preserve this secret, and tried to persuade us that a medicinal herb used in cases of "*vermes*," was their main article. Sugar however is evidently much sought after, and all tropical produce fully appreciated. Woolens in Northern Japan, Yedo for instance, will be a great boon to the wealthier classes, and from the gaudy patterns which only the highest ranks are now able to sport on their dresses, we are inclined to believe that loud patterns on Manchester cottons, of a good description, will soon meet with a ready sale amongst the women, if not the men. Machinery and arms, they will also require. On the latter head it is to be hoped that they will make a more successful purchase than the last one they invested in, prior to our visit—a smart trader having disposed to the Japanese Government of a lot of rifles which rapidly burst as they were being tested in Yedo.

The coast of Japan cannot so far as our experience went, be considered a fine weather region, but the ports and anchorages are most numerous and safe. The distance from Nangasaki to Shanghai will often be done in 40 hours, thence when naval surveyors shall have done their work, a fine smooth water passage exists to the great cities of Ozako and Miako. If from there it is desirable to reach Yedo, a vessel can pass out into the Eastern sea by the Strait of Kino, thus avoiding a portion of rather stormy and dangerous navigation about the South extreme of Japan. Kanagawa, 15 miles from Yedo is for a few years to be the foreign sea port of the capital, but there are many other large towns in the gulf, and anchorage everywhere. Simoda, being worthless, has been resigned by the European powers but vessels in distress near Cape Osu, will find a fine harbour close to it. The northwest coast of Japan requires exploration, and it is yet to be seen what the port the Japanese have given us in that quarter is like, and we trust the summer of 1859, will see much done towards informing us of not only the geography, and commercial prospects of Japan, but of other hitherto unknown, though equally populous and interesting regions, Manchouria and the Corea.

THE *Opossum* is gone to Ningpo for a cruize. We learn that the *Sans-pareil* was about to leave Hongkong for England,—the *Amethyst* ordered to Valparaiso,—the *Elk*, as before stated, to Australia and the *Esk* to Singapore. The *Niger* returns to China, from the Straits.

Lieut. Ward, late commanding the Yacht, *Emperor*, has been appointed Acting Commander of the *Actæon*. Captain Jenkins goes home.

The season may now be too far advanced for surveying the Northern Coast and Ports opened by Lord Elgin's Treaty of Tien-tsin, but the navigation of the Yang-tze and the Coast and Islands of Japan is unknown, and more than one surveying vessel might be well employed in that service before the time arrives when merchant vessels may visit those waters.

THE parcels per Steamer from Southampton on the 20th of July have not come on, having been left behind at Alexandria. The Passengers, and their baggage, we presume, came through Egypt under quarantine surveillance in consequence of a case of plague having occurred at Alexandria on board of a vessel from Malta, but why the parcels did not accompany them is not shown.

THE *Yang-tze* arrived at Woosung on the 14th and the mail steamer *Norna* on the 16th, the letters being received in Shanghai in the evening of those days. By these opportunities we have dates from London, *viâ* Marseilles, 26th July,—Bombay 16th,—Galle 20th,—and Singapore 31st of August,—and Hongkong the 8th instant.

The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 5th instant per *Pekin*.

PASSENGERS.—Capt. and Mrs. Straubenzee; Assistant Surgeon Knapp, 59th Regt.; Mrs. Burne; Messrs. Jamajee, Petrie, P. Ellis, Welters, Cushing, and Regina.

There are no important events to record. In England the Parliamentary session was drawing to a close, the 5th or 6th of August being named for the prorogation. The India Bill had passed the House of Lords and only required the Royal Sign-manual to become the law of the land. The Oaths Bill, as returned from the Lords with amendments, had been read a third time in the Commons. The Queen was to visit Cherbourg on the 4th. The ships with the Atlantic Cable left Queenstown on the 18th July to make another attempt to submerge it.

A telegram was received by Government on the of 22d July announcing the capture of the Taku-Forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho by the allied British and French forces; the communication was received in both Houses of Parliament with loud cheers, and details were anxiously looked for. The news of the massacre at Jeddah, given in a late number of this journal, had caused a great excitement in England and France; a Turkish Pasha had been sent by the Porte to do justice for the outrage; the Suez correspondent of the *Strait Times* says that all was quiet by the latest accounts and that the Pasha of Egypt had sent 500 men, down to Jeddah.

Money was abundant, and rates of discount remained extremely low. First class bills in the market were at 2½ per cent and some choice paper had been done at 2¼. The Bank rate continued to be 3 per cent. Consols for money 95⅞ a 95¾. E. I. Company's bills were still at 2.2 on Madras and Calcutta, and 2.2½ on Bombay. Bar Silver had been sold at 5.1½ per oz. standard, showing a decline. Mexican Dollars were quoted at 5.0¼ per oz.

BULLION.—Per *Columbo*, from Southampton on the 20th of June,—

For Hongkong, ... £ 5,600
Shanghai, ... £15,100

PASSENGERS.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton, to leave on 4th Aug. For Hongkong,—Messrs. C. Carroll, G. W. Ayres, and R. J. Forrest. On 20th Sept., Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Messrs. Ramsey, Morrison, and Leslie. On 4th Oct., Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Walker, and Miss Firth, Messrs. R. K. Douglas, and A. R. Hewlett. On 20th do., Rev. J. Smith, and Mr. H. F. W. Holt. On 4th Sep. For Shanghai,—Rev. J. and Mrs. Hobson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVALS.—From Shanghai, at London, July 17th, *Tung Yu, (sailed 16th March)*, 20th do., *Herculean, (sailed 23d March)*.

DEPARTURES.—For Shanghai—None.

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, June 7th } Received per electric
Shanghai, May 30th } telegraph on 22d July.

Hongkong, May 22d } Received per Post,—
Shanghai, May 14th } *viâ* Marseilles ...July 15.
viâ Southampton July 19.

HONGKONG.

AN expedition consisting of *Magicienne*, *Inflexible*, *Algerine* and *Plover* had destroyed and taken forty junks, and sixty armed fast-boats in a Bay near Kulan. Upwards of 300 pirates were killed. A seaman lately belonging to the *Antelope*, wrecked on the Paracels, was found on board one of the junks; he had been spared from death by the pirates that he might serve them. The expedition had gone out again in search of more pirates.

The Chinese are returning to Hongkong. In Canton there is nothing exciting. The *Daily Press* of the 8th has dates from that place to the 5th. Trade had not commenced and there were fewer brokers and traders than ever. No reason was given for the stoppage but it was a mysterious fact. The trade at Fat-shan in foreign imports had been of a speculative character based upon the probability of war continuing. Lead had been at $11.50 and other goods at high rates. Stocks were supposed to be light and a good business was reported when trade was resumed!

The Admiral who has made a formal visit to Pehkwei intends to withdraw the principal part of the Squadron from Canton. We trust they will be retained in China until all the provisions of the new treaty are fully carried out as the *Peking Gazettes* indicate that it may be necessary again to use coercion, or to exhibit the power to do so, before the Emperor fulfils the engagements he has entered into.

Albert Smith was to entertain the Hongkong people with his Mont Blanc Ascent, at the Club House. The receipts to be appropriated to Charitable purposes.

The *Richard Battersby*, Duff master, from Shanghae for Amoy, on the 31st ulto. mistook the entrance into Quemoy for the entrance into Amoy and ran on shore. Two small boats came off with six men, who offering to pilot the ship into Amoy were allowed to remain on board. During the night a large boat came alongside, and in conjunction with the six men, attacked and took the ship, killing four of the crew and wounding others. The master, officers, and remainder of the crew managed to escape in one of the ship's boats, and reached Amoy in a fishing boat the following day (1st inst.) One of the savages actually bit off the master's finger for the sake of a ring he wore upon it. The pirates are supposed to belong to a village on the main opposite Quemoy. A gun-boat has been applied for to pay them a visit.—*Daily Press*, Sept. 6.

CONSULAR COURT.

TANG YAOU YUEN *v.* LINDSAY & Co.

Held at the British Consulate on Thursday the 16th instant.

Before.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., *H. M. Consul.*

A. A. RANKEN, }
J. BLAND, } *Assessors.*
ARCH. CAMPBELL, }

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff to recover the sum of Tls. 9,391.2.6 the value of a chop of Tea sold and delivered to the Defendants.

TANG YAOU YUEN,—*having been duly warned to speak the truth* states;—The tea in question belongs to Tung-a-yew. I was broker; I settled the price with Mr. Hogg and Mr. Innes at Tls. 26½ per pecul; Mr. Hogg asked me what name, I said my name was Tong-ah-hoon (Chinese name Tang Yaou Yuen; he told me to send the tea in and I sent it; that was on the 1st day of the 4th moon; on the 12th day—the tea was weighed; on the 15th, I settled the amount with Mr. Innes; the tea weighed peculs 400:48,—the price Taels 10,512.6.0, Messrs. Lindsay & Co. to pay the duty Tls. 1,121.3.4 leaving a balance of Tls. 9,391.2.6. I was told that I would obtain the dollars in one month. Before the month expired I went to Messrs. Lindsay & Co. to obtain some dollars, Mr. Innes the tea-taster told me that until the expiration of the month I could not get any money, but if I wanted cargo (goods) I could be paid; I told him I did not want goods, I had better wait until the end of the moon and get the money. I went at the expiration of the month and was told by Mr. Hogg that this business was none of mine, it belonged to Sin-qua and I was not to come to his house. I did not sign the Contract book; Mr. Hogg asked me my name. I dont know what he wrote. He told me to send in the Tea.

[*The evidence of Tang Yaou Yuen was read over and signed by him before the Court.*]

JAMES HOGG, the representative of Messrs. Lindsay & Co., stated in defence; That the case was the natural sequence to the one of a few days since, in which the Chinese by a hardihood of assertion having been successful have determined to follow up the same plan, and that he would in consequence wish his statement to be received on oath; that the whole of the statement made by the Plaintiff was utterly false. He never saw or spoke to the Plaintiff until after the flight of Sin-qua, when he came with a deputation of Tea-men and was put forward as the man who sold the tea. He may have seen him in the Hong before, but he never spoke to or had any word with him. He declined to state who he settled the chop of tea in question, with.

HUGH INNES, *sworn*;—I did not settle any account with the Plaintiff. I never settled any tea with him, or talked of settling any. I have seen him but never knew him. I recollect the Plaintiff once asking me for some payment, when I referred him to Mr. Hogg; it was payment for the tea in question and I referred him to Mr. Hogg. I never looked at any tea musters for him.

LEANG-A-TING,—*warned*;—I spoke about the price of the tea in question with Mr. Innes, I then went to speak to Tang-a-yew about it. Tang-a-yew said he could not trust me and told the Plaintiff to go with me to Messrs. Lindsay & Co. I saw Mr. Innes, I told him that the tea belonged to Tang-a-yew. I wanted Mr. Innes to put it in the book and Mr. Innes said he must see Mr. Hogg first, he afterwards took us in to see Mr. Hogg. Plaintiff, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Innes and myself sat down. Mr. Hogg said, perhaps when the steamer arrived the price would go down; I went away and spoke to the tea-man and in the afternoon I returned with the Plaintiff, and went into Mr. Hogg's room, and settled for the Tea. Mr. Innes and Plaintiff were there. I did not sign the book. Mr. Hogg told me and Plaintiff to send in the teas. They were sent in. Mr. Innes told me they were Shanghai packed. I spoke in the interview when the price of the tea was settled;—Plaintiff talked also; the price was settled in Mr. Hogg's room, I spoke on the occasion the teas were not booked. I told Mr. Hogg and Mr. Innes that the teas belonged to Tang-a-yew. I was present when the tea was weighed. I gave the Inland Duty receipt to Mr. Innes. I was not present when the account was settled; I dont know who settled it. I received the Inland Duty receipt from Tang-a-yew. I never went with Tang-a-yew to Messrs. Lindsay & Co. to ask for money for the teas.

[*The evidence was read over to the witness and signed by him before the Court.*]

Mr. HOGG states that the chop of tea in question was settled at the house but not by the Plaintiff. The whole statement of Leang-a-ting as to settling the chop of tea in his office is entirely false as far as regards the Plaintiff. The tea was settled by Leang-a-ting himself, in the verandah after the arrival of the mail and he on various occasions applied for the dollars against that chop of tea, and when there was some doubt as to the packing, Leang-a-ting was the only person with whom there was communication. Excepting always in any transaction with Leang-a-ting, his partner Sin-qua; no book was ever produced or contract entered or signed.

HUGH INNES, *recalled on oath*; I do not know exactly when the tea was settled, although I had looked at the tea and valued it with A-ting; Mr. Hogg told me it was bought of Sin-qua. When I was of opinion the tea was Shanghai packed I told A-ting to tell Sin-qua to come. Sin-qua, A-ting and I examined the chests together. I agreed with Sin-qua and A-ting to take the opinion of another tea-taster, the weighing of the tea was delayed in consequence, and also at the request of Sin-qua, who said he did not know whether he could pay for the teas or not. It was decided that the tea was country packed. I swear A-ting was present when the teas were weighed, but I cannot charge my memory that the Plaintiff was; my conversation was with A-ting. I have no recollection of being in Mr. Hogg's room with the Plaintiff and A-ting. I deny that the Plaintiff did settle the account with me on the 15th of the 4th moon. I only know as regards the settlement of the tea that Mr. Hogg told me it was bought of Sin-qua, and at one time he said it could go forward on Sin-qua's account. I compared the total weight and amount with A-ting. I had no conversation with the Plaintiff respecting the weight and amount.

[*The evidence was read over to the Plaintiff.*]

JUDGEMENT.—The Court, having considered the evidence adduced, is of opinion that the Plaintiff has failed in making out his title to the payment he claims, the tea in question not having been settled by him with Messrs. Lindsay & Co. NON-SUIT entered.

We are informed that after the Courts decision was given Mr. Hogg applied to know if it was possible to prosecute the Chinamen for false assertion, in like manner as for perjury, both the Prosecutor and A-ting having in this case as the latter did in a former one, perjured themselves. The question was reserved.

WE have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from Capt. Miller of the British ship *Julia*, dated Anger, Aug. 8th 1858. The *Julia* sailed from Woosung on the 30th June:—

"On the 23d July I passed close to the Helen Shoal (to the Northward of Gillolo passage) and saw two vessels on the S.W. extreme of the reef; we being to the Eastward of the reef three miles, I tacked and stood close up on the eastern side to see if I could make out anything, but owing to the reef being so large we could not get near enough to observe very distinctly. One was a large ship, apparently English, with painted ports, and had not been there long, as her jibs were still hanging to the boom ends loose, foremast and mainmast lying over the side, mizzenmast and half of the mizzen top-mast standing—the other vessel's masts were all gone, she was painted black, appeared about five or six hundred tons, and had evidently been there a much longer time. As we were close enough to have seen signals of distress had any been shown I think the crew had left, especially as no boats were to be seen. The hulls of the vessels were quite upright, and did not appear to be greatly injured above water."

(From the Times, June 22nd.)

Our last week's consumption of paper was 1,330 reams, which, at 8 lb. the ream, gives 732*l.* duty, or upwards of 38,000*l.* a-year. This is a very large contribution to the State from one manufacturer for one article of universal necessity. Hundreds are employed in the production of this journal, chiefly in those hours which more favoured mortals give to sleep, in the heart of this dense city and near that now famous river the Thames. Others are distributed all over the world foraging for information, some braving pestilential climates, others sharing, only too gallantly, the dangers of a tropical campaign; others unravelling factions, and penetrating the secrets of Courts. Before the labour of these persons can be presented to the public it is charged with a heavy duty for the very material through which it is conveyed. Perhaps the hardship is more conspicuous in regard to such common and useful information as all can appreciate. The ordinary Englishman in these days wishes to know the proceedings of Parliament, of our Courts of Justice and Police, and of our public societies. He looks eagerly for news of the war still smouldering in the East, and would be sorry to be surprised by a new one elsewhere. He expects to know the prices of Funds and the state of the Markets, and he does not wish to be ignorant of extraordinary events; he is anxious to be informed of discoveries, inventions, and great works in progress. Before he can see any of these described in letter-press, or in engravings, in ever so simple and homely a way, the tax-gatherer interposes with the demand of a toll for the very paper on which these things are recorded. Cotton and other raw materials for clothing come free into this country they are manufactured into the costliest as into the cheapest dresses, and pass from the loom to the dress-maker, and thence to the fair forms of the wearers free of duty. When that dress has become worn, faded, and torn; when it will no longer hold together, but, after descending through a succession of hands, has done its work, and is good for nothing else, it becomes rags; with much labor and ingenuity it is made into paper; it is imprinted no longer with roses and springs, with pinks and lilacs; but with the speeches of Messrs. Disraeli, Milner Gibson, and Bright. Before, however, it can return to the public in that form it has been visited and weighed by the officers of the Teasury, and compelled to pay a heavy tax.

Perhaps the worst features of the tax were not made so much of last night as they deserved. A State might choose, in the plenitude of its wisdom, to regard the press as a sort of rival, and therefore tax it, or do anything else to it that it pleased. It might choose to feel that literature in all forms was an exception to all rules, and that it did not come under the same laws as bread, meat, or clothing. So it might take a positive satisfaction in coming between the purveyor of news and the public, and in demanding toll for all knowledge, all contributions to the stock of memory, or assistance to the understanding. But you cannot buy the commonest thing for your library, your drawing-room, your kitchen, or your dress, without paying duty, not perhaps on the article, but on the paper in which it is wrapped. The paper that holds together the poor man's pound of sugar or coffee pays duty; so also the piece that encloses your wife's purchase from the toyshop, your daughter's roll of music, or your son's coat from the tailor. Packing paper is a very heavy item in some houses, and it all pays duty, the pressure of the duty being the heaviest on the roughest kind of paper. Foreign goods are often packed in a thick, coarse, pulpy paper, which answers the purpose of padding, and saves the trouble and expense of careful stowages and packing. We can use no such paper in England, because it would pay as much duty per pound as the finest tissue paper; and the packing of a fender or a rocking-horse would cost as much per ounce and pound as the silver paper enclosing a watch or a diamond ring. Of course, we have little inducement to attempt cheap paper. People have spent large sums in making paper from straw and other cheap materials, and there is no doubt it would be available for many uses; but the duty levels all distinctions, and makes the cheapest wrapping pay as much to the State as the finest Bath post, wove cream, or that delightful paper on which Ministers of State and other public functionaries hold their high converse. As was pointed out last night, the hardship is aggravated rather than mitigated by a number of capricious and whimsical exemptions, which only prove that if any body or class be strong enough to make itself formidable to the Minister it will get a special exemption at the cost of saddling the duty still more permanently on the general taxpayer.

There is no manufacture which is more open to the display of ingenuity and taste. At the beginning of the century every sheet of paper was made by the hand, slowly and laboriously. No amount of skill could prevent great inequality between one sheet and another, or between one end of a sheet and another; and a large proportion of paper made from the best materials was spoilt and condemned to inferior uses through some small accident in the making. Now it is possible to make a sheet of paper a mile long of a perfectly uniform composition, thickness, and weight, and without a single flaw. No doubt, machinery could be applied to the manufacture with as great a variety and delicacy of results as in the cotton, woollen, and silk manufacture. It is only a question of experiment. The hundreds of mills which have been stopped, partly by the progress of steam power, and partly also by the pressure of the tax and the vexatious regulations of the Excise, might be reopened for the manufacture of coarse kinds adapted for wrapping or other ordinary purposes. At present much water power, capital, skill, and labour are thrown away by the increasing tendency of the trade to accumulate in a few hands. Take away the duty, and you open the manufacture, opening also hundreds of small mills in the quiet valleys and on the clear streams of the midland and southern countries. One has only to look at one of these ruinous mills, to see the old men who worked in them half their lives and hear their sad story, to feel the excessive hardship of the duty under which these mills were gradually impoverished and crippled, and finally brought to a standstill, while all other trades have been continually assisted by the Legislature. We cannot doubt that a majority of the House of Commons has made up its mind that this is only a question of time. As such we regard it; but we really think the House may reasonably decline to do more for the promotion of literature and diffusion of knowledge till it has taken off the tax which is not only an obstacle and a discouragement, but a positive penalty on those undertakings.

"I find Dick, that you are in the habit of taking my best jokes, and passing them off as your own." Do you call that gentlemanly conduct? "To be sure, Tom. A true gentleman will always take a joke from a friend."

The Needlewoman's History is that they come like shadows, "sew" depart.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Hydrographic Notice.

CHINA SEA.

NORTH-WEST COAST OF BORNEO AND PALAWAN PASSAGE.

VARIATION 1° 20′ E. IN 1858.

Two dangerous Coral banks were passed by H. M. S. *Fury* on her passage to and from the Island of Moaro, on the North-west Coast of Borneo.

The first, in Latitude 5° 42′ N., Longitude 114° 50′ E., and situated to the North-west of the 4 fathoms sounding marked Samarang in Sheet 7 of the N.W. Coast of Borneo, appeared to be 4 or 5 miles long. East and West, and 3 to 4 miles broad, with heavy breakers extending 1½ miles. There was a heavy sea at the time, and the deepest water obtained was 12 fathoms, the least 6 fathoms.

The second, in Latitude 5° 56′ N., Longitude 114° 50′ E., was also about the same length, East and West, and, as far as could be judged from the discoloured water, 3 miles in breadth. No Breakers were seen; the bank appears to be steep-to, and was first struck on one side with a depth of 11 fathoms, and on the other with 7 fathoms. The vessel was then steered West 1½ miles when the soundings shoaled, then North, when they shoaled to 4¾ fathoms, and then suddenly deepened to no bottom with the hand lead. The soundings on this bank were very regular.*

CAUTION.—Great attention should be paid to the lead, and a good look-out kept for discoloured water, when in this neighbourhood, for it is well known to be full of shoals, and the mariner is cautioned not to make too free with its navigation.

ROGER BREAKERS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steam Packet Company have given notice to the Admiralty, that heavy breakers were seen every three or four minutes, bearing East 2 or 3 miles, from the Steam Vessel *Formosa*, at 6h. 50m. A.M. January 4th, 1858, when proceeding from Singapore towards Hongkong by the Palawan passage. There was a swell from the N.E., and the broken water, about 10 yards in extent north and south, was apparently caused by a rock a few feet under water. The vessel proceeded slowly, and soundings were occasionally tried for with 100 fathoms, no bottom. The weather was thick and rainy, but at 11 A.M. it cleared up and Mantaleengahan mountain, 6,843 feet high, near the southern end of Palawan, bore E.N.E. ¼ N. The position of the breakers, worked back from observation and cross bearings of the land at noon, is in lat. 8° 21′ N., long. 116° 25′ E.†

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, 24th March, 1858.

* See Admiralty Charts, China Sea, No 1,720, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Sheets 6 and 7 of N.W. coast of Borneo, Nos. 2,109, 2,110; scales 0·2 and 0·5 of an inch, of which these dangers are inserted.

† See Admiralty Charts, China Sea, No. 1,270, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Palawan island, No. 967, scale d = 6 inches, on which this danger is inserted.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRATAS REEF AND ISLAND.

The Pratas Reef is of Coral formation about 14 miles in diameter, nearly circular, slightly flattened on its Northern side, having a Lagoon in the centre. The Reef is from one to two miles broad; nearly two-thirds of it is just dry at low-water, spring tides; the remainder forms a sunken Barrier to the Lagoon on its Western side. An Island rising from this sunken Barrier, forms two Channels into the Lagoon. The North Channel is 4 miles broad, and has 3 fathoms near the middle. The South Channel is 5 miles broad, and has 4 fathoms near the middle, at low-water spring tides. The South Channel is by far the best of the two—from its superior capacity as well as its comparative freedom from Coral knolls. The Lagoon has from 5 to 10 fathoms in it. It is thickly studded with Coral knolls round its margin, but comparatively clear near the middle.

Pratas Island is situated at the West side of the Reef, near the middle of the sunken part. It is one-and-a-half mile long E by S., and W. by N. half-a-mile wide and 40 feet high, of which elevation the scrubby bush, with which it is covered, forms about 10 feet. There is a shallow Lagoon running into its Western side for about half-a-mile. The Island is a mere heap of sand; we did not see a particle of mould or earthy manner, and, under such circumstances, it appears very wonderful how the scanty vegetation manages to exist. Brackish water may be got by digging a few feet into the sand. Gannets are numerous, and may be easily knocked down with sticks. I made the N.E. end of the Island, in Latitude 20° 42′ 03″ N., and Longitude 116° 43′ 22″ E., Variation 1. It is high-water at full and change about 4 A.M. There is only one perceptible ebb and one flow in 24 hours, on full and change days. The Rise and Fall is about 5 feet. The highest Tide on the occasion of our visit, occurred on the third day after the full moon, but we found the Tides altogether very irregular.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Master Commanding H. M. S. "Saracen."

True Copy,
H. F. HANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

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LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Sept 10	Maria Louisa	Sp. bk.	403	Chalband	Manila	Aug 20	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	Queensberry	B. ship	635	Cassady	Swatow	.. 25	Sugar	Moncreiff, Grove and Co
.. 10	Polly	B bark	383	Smith	Sunderland	Apr 30		Order
.. 11	Retribution [H. M.	st-fri.		Barker	Japan	Aug 28		
.. 11	Ann	B. bark	436	Matthews	Amoy	.. 18	Rice, &c	A. R. Tilby
.. 11	Bella Rosa	Sp. bk	414	Marcadia	Manila	.. 26	Sundries	P. Loureiro
.. 11	Hermann	Ha bk	248	Kreuzfeldt	Swatow	.. 30	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 11	Bertha	Bre. bk	406	Klamp	Hongkong	.. 30	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Egmont	B. ship	757	Gibson	Auckland			W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 11	Lee [H M.	g.-boat		Graham	Japan			
.. 11	Askold [Russn.	frigate		Ounkovskey	Japan			
.. 11	Nestorian	A. ship	697	Goodhue	Bangkok			Olyphant and Co
.. 11	Vindex	B. schr	179	Morice	Hongkong			Dent and Co
.. 12	Wm. Sprague	A. ship	716	Bowers	Bangkok		Rice, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 12	Starlight	B. ship	366	Churchill	Swatow			Harkort and Co
.. 12	Emily	Ha. bk	320	Beichmann	Amoy	Sept 3	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 12	Hero	Ha. bg	108	von Holdt	Hongkong		do	Siemssen and Co
.. 13	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	Gravesend	May 2	General	Geo Barnet and Co
.. 14	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Sept 7	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 16	Norna	B. str	970	Rogers	Hongkong* / Amoy	.. 8 / .. 12	do	E. Warden, P and O. Agent
.. 16	Ora	Ha. bg.	148	Fabricius	Formosa	.. 1	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Agnes	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Swatow		Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	C. E. Tilton	A. bark	448	Briard	do		do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	JohannaRalckmann	Ha. bk	253	Roper	Hongkong		Coals	Harkort and Co
.. 17	Roseneath	B. brig		Grant	Formosa		do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Hellespont	B str.	330	Crockett	Hongkong	Sept —	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept 16	Minnesota [U. S.	frigate		Dupont	Japan		
.. 16	Munster	Hav bk	284	Kok	Batavia	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Opossum [H M.	g.-boat		Jones	Ningpo		

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	Robert Jenkins	..
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Dove (96)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Firm (81)	H M gun boat	3	..	37	Lieut B G W Nicolas	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220	Sherard Osborn, C B	400
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Lieut Wm Graham	80
Retribution	H M pad-whl st-fr	28	..	300	Charles Barker	400
Askold	Russn. frigate	44	..	..	Ounkovskey	..

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander	Station	
British.							
Acorn	sloop	12	130		R. B. Pearse	Amoy	
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	160		Lieut. John Ward, *acting*	Shanghai	*
Adventure	st-transport	6	118	400	Lacy	Whampoa	
Algerine (85)	gun boat	3	40	80	Lieut. Wm. Arthur	Canton	
Alligator (powder-ship)	ship	..				Hongkong	
Amethyst	frigate	26	230		Sidney Grenfell	Canton	†
Assistance	steamer	6	118	400	W. A. J. Heath	Hongkong	
Banterer (79)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut John Jenkins	Foochow	
Belleisle	hospital ship	8	240		J. R. Rodd	Hongkong	
Bittern (Tender to Tribune)	sloop	..				Canton	
Bustard (92)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes	Hongkong	
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. / Wm. K. Hall, C.B.	Hongkong	
Cambrian	frigate	40	350		J. J. McCleverty, C.B.	Whampoa	
Camilla	sloop	16	130		G. T. Colvile	Canton	
Clown (72)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut W. Lee	Canton	
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez	Canton	
Coromandel (Tender to Calcutta)	st vessel	5	60	150	Lieut. S. Douglas	Hongkong	
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	John Bythesea	Shanghai	‡
Dove (96) (Tender to Actæon)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut C. J. Bullock	Shanghai	
Drake (97)	do	3	37	40	Lieut C. J. Balfour	Canton	
Elk	sloop	12	125		H. Campion	Amoy	§
Esk	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.	Canton	‖
Firm (81)	gun boat	3	37	60	B. G. W. Nicolas	Shanghai	
Forester (87)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes	Canton	
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	Sherard Osborn, C.B.	Shanghai	¶
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie	Hongkong	
Haughty (89)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut G. D. Broad	Hongkong	
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn	Hongkong	
Hesper (store-ship)	sc st ship	4	54	120	Jabez Loane, Master Commanding	Hongkong	
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.	Shanghai	
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	Rt. Hon'ble Viscount Gilford	Canton	
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker	Hongkong	
Janus (76)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut H. P. Knevitt	Canton	
Kestrel (69)	do	3	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason	Hongkong	
Lee (82)	do	3	40	80	Lieut Wm. Graham	Shanghai	‡
Leven (84)	do	3	40	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson	Canton	
Magicienne	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	N. Vansittart	Hongkong	
Melville (Hospital)	hospital ship	..				Hongkong	
Minden	store ship	..					
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	180	G. P. Mends	Ningpo	
Opossum (94)	gun boat	3	37	60	W. H. Jones	Shanghai	
Plover (86)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt	Canton	
Princess Charlotte	barrack ship	12	75		Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'ding	Hongkong	
Retribution	pad-whl st frig	28	300	400	Charles Barker	Shanghai	‡
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand	Fuchau	
Slaney (83)	gun boat	5	40	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins	Canton	
Starling (93)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers	Canton	
Staunch (91)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman	Canton	
Surprise	sc st vessel	6	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell	Hongkong	§§
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell	Whampoa	
Volcano (Factory)	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding	Hongkong	
Watchful (75)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed	Canton	
Woodcock (73)	do	3	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard	Canton	
French.							
Alarme	steamer	..					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond		
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Vrignaud		
Capricieuse	corvette	32			d'Abbeville		
Catinat	steamer	12					
Dordogne	do	..					
Dragonne	gun boat	6			Brou		
Durance	steamer	12			Trébuchet		
Fusée	gun boat	6			de Carpégna		
Gironde	st-transport	..			Jauriguibery		
La Place	steamer	..			Kerjegu		
Lily	do	..			Borelli		
Marceau	do	8			de Lamotte		
Mitraille	gun boat	6			Berranger		
Meurthe	steamer	12			Dariès		
Némésis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly / Reynaud		
Nisus	brig	20			Thierry		
Phlégéton	steamer	8			Lévêque		
Prégent	gun boat	..			d'Osery		
Primauguet	steamer	8			Thoyon		
Saone	steamer	..			F. J. Scout		
American.							
Germantown	sloop	22			Page		
Minnesota	steam frigate	41	588	450	S. F. DuPont		
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson		
Powhatan	steam frigate	..			Commodore J. Tattnall / Geo. F. Pearson		
Portuguese.							
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha		
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares		
Dutch.							
Medusa	steamer	13			Fabius		
Russian.							
America	steamer	6	62	150			
Askold	frigate	44			Ounkovskey		
Bijarin	steamer	..			Grevenitz		
Djuguitte	gun-boat	..			Maydell		
Manjoor	steamer	..					
Noviek	steamer	..			Kuznezeff		
Plostvarhad	gun-boat	..					
Streloet	gun-boat	..			Pedorowitch		
Voyeruoda	steamer	..			Brummer		

* To proceed on surveying service to the North. † Ordered to Valparaiso. ‡ Special service. § Ordered to Australia. ‖ Ordered to Singapore. ¶ Special service of the Earl of Elgin. §§ Ordered to the Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Aden	Aug 28	B. str.	812	Bernard*	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent		
Agnes	Sept 17	Pru. sh	651	Lietzman	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	733	Hutton	Dent and Co		
Amazone	Sept 9	Ha. bg	160	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co		
Amicus	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Turner and Co	London	
Ann	Sept 11	B. bark	436	Matthews	A. R. Tilby		
Ann	June29	A. bark	441	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Arcadia	Aug 26	A. ship	705	Wade	Russell and Co		
Aristides	Aug 16	Bre. sh	571	Steengraffe	Siemssen and Co		
Assyrian	July 27	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
August	Aug 18	Ha. bk	356	Junge	Siemssen and Co		
Bella Rosa	Sept 11	Sp. bk.	414	Marcadia	P. Loureiro		
Bernicia	Aug 16	B. bark	518	Jarman	Dent and Co	Swatow	cld 13th
Bertha	Sept 11	Bre. bk	406	Klamp	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Betty	Aug 6	Bre. bk	554	Bellstadt	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Betty	Aug 12	Swe. bg	286	Holmberg	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bougainville	Aug 27	Fr. bk	217	Albo	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&Macao	Undt.
Britannia	Aug 26	Pru bk	193	Krause	Russell and Co		
Canrobert	Aug 16	Fr. sh.	836	Dalgre	Vaucher, Frères		
Castle	Aug 2	Sia. sh	320	Hazard	E. Waller		
Challenger	June23	B ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co	London	cld 17th
City of Acathia	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Campa	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Concordia	Aug 27	Bre. bk	462	Wessels	A. R. Tilby		
Cornubia	June29	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hkong&Macao	Early
Countess of Seafield	Sept 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Cruiser	Aug 5	Sia sh	530	Sutherland	E Waller		
Earl of Mar & Kellie	Aug 16	B. bark	429	Mathieson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Eena	Aug 26	B. brig	207	Smith	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Egmont	Sept 11	B. ship	757	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	
Elisabeth	Aug 6	Du ship	569	Harms	Siemssen and Co		
Elizabeth	Aug 27	B. bark	440	Adams	A. R. Tilby		
Eliza Jane	Aug 10	Sia. bk	400	Yang-boon	E. Waller		
Emilie	July 19	Du. bk	361	Perry	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Emily	Sept 12	Ha. bk	320	Beichmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	
Emma	July 29	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Eureka	June10	A. ship	448	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co		
C. E. Tilton	Sept 17	A. bark	1041	Briard	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Fairy	Aug 11	A. bark	629	Blish	Olyphant and Co	New York	
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Flag of Truce	June29	B. ship	417	Day	A. R. Tilby		
Friendship	June27	Sia. bk	450	Woodard	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	Turner and Co		
General Jacobi	Aug 5	Bre. bk	417	Welland	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co		
Hellespont	Sept 17	B. str.	330	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Helvetia	July 6	Old. bk	566	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 13th
Hermann	Sept 11	Ha. bk	248	Kreuzfeldt	Siemssen and Co		
Hermann and Theodore	Aug 27	Ha. sh	350	Reimer	Harkort and Co		
Hero	Sept 12	Ha. bg	108	von Holdt	Siemssen and Co		
Hotspur	June11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Ino	Aug 26	A. ship	895	Plumer	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	New York	Early
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 16	A. ship	843	Chipman	Augustine Heard and Co		
James Lemon	June28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
JohannaRalckmann	Sept 17	Ha. bk	253	Roper	Harkort and Co		
John Brightman	Aug 16	B. ship	363	Leimdolf	Geo. Thorburn		
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	
John Ritson	July 26	B. ship	458	Matches	Order		
Joseph Fletcher	Aug 5	B. ship	672	Pook	Dent and Co	London	
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate Hastings	Aug 27	A. ship	448	Kingman	Olyphant and Co		
Kensington	Aug 17	B. ship	717	Glendening	A. R. Tilby		
Kun-Hong-Sing	July 19	Sia. bk	800	Christian	Siemssen and Co		
Lady Canning	July 21	B. ship	657	Gallastaun	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co		
Lady Elgin	July 8	B. bark	750	de Lisle	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Lord of the Isles	July 31	B. ship	691	Jamieson	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Lucky Star	June28	Sia. bk	400	Preston	E. Waller		
Lucky Star	June28	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Malabar	Aug 25	Ha. bk	322	Möller	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 16th
Maria Louisa	Sept 10	Sp bk.	403	Chalband	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy &Manila	
Mariquita	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	454	Didier	Harkort and Co	Hongkong	cld 11th
Mary P. Slade	Sept 6	A. bark	199	Crowell	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Mathilde	Aug 16	Da. bg	123	Claussen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Sydney	To-day
Messenger	Aug 19	A. ship	1350	Manton	Russell and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Metropolis	June30	Sia. bk	400	Kelly	E. Waller		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co		
New York	Sept 8	B. bark	500	Jouhin	A. R. Tilby		
Nestorian	Sept 11	A. ship	697	Goodhue	Olyphant and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Norna	Sept 16	B. str.	970	Rogers	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	21st inst*
N. B. Palmer	July 26	A. ship	1399	Higham	Russell and Co		
Ocean	Aug 13	Bre. bg	209	Farrelmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 17th
Ocean Queen	June30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller		
Ora	Sept 16	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	Early
Paragon	June29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	E. Waller		
Parsee	July 27	B. bark	437	Lennington	Turner and Co		
Persia	July 31	B. ship	661	Parnall	G. Thorburn		
Polly	Sept 10	B. bark	388	Smith	Order		
Prince Regent	Aug 18	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby		
Queensberry	Sept 10	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co		
Quickstep	June27	A. bark	523	Odell	Augustine Heard and Co		
Rapid	Aug 5	Sia. bk	400	Rooke	E. Waller		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co	Hkong&Macao	
Richard Cobden	Aug 5	Bre. sh	425	Feldhusen	Siemssen and Co		
Roseneath	Sept 17	B. brig		Grant	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Ollard	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sia. bk	370	Amstel	E. Waller		
Sea Nymph	Sept 9	B. bark	464	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sea Witch *	Aug 17	B. bark	336	Roy	Jas. Bowman and Co	Amoy& Hkong	cld 15th
Shooting Star	June27	Sia. sh	850	Silva	E. Waller		
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sia. bk	800	Higgins	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June13	B. ship	760	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Sophia	July 7	Sia. bk	300	Prowse	E. Waller		
Sophia	Aug 27	Ha. bg	256	Marten	Harkort and Co	Ningpo	cld 14th
Splendido	Aug 5	Aus.bk	250	Visin	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 17th
Starlight	Sept 12	B ship	366	Churchill	Harkort and Co		
Success	Aug 5	Sia. bk	500	Robertson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Swordfish	Aug 27	A. ship	1034	Crocker	Russell and Co	Manila	cld 14th
Taymouth Castle	Aug 17	B. ship	682	King	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hkong&Macao	Undt.
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Captain		
Vindex	Sept 11	B. schr	179	Morice	Dent and Co	Japan	
Walter	Aug 29	Sia. bk	240	Eames	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Liverpool	
Whampoa	July 13	B. bark	376	Geale	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	
Wm. Sprague	Sept 12	A. ship	716	Bowers	Augustine Heard and Co		
Windward	Aug 26	A. ship	820	Smith	Russell and Co		
Winged Racer	Aug 5	A. ship	1767	Easterbrook	Russell and Co		
Yang-tsze	Sept 14	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hongkong	19th inst
125 *Merchant V'sls.*							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Strathmore, 22d do.; and Versailles, 10th June.
Liverpool—Idas, 5th April; Eastern Star, 16th do.; Maggie, 5th May; Mencius, 29th do.; Kamehameha IV., 11th June; and Spirit of the Deep, 8th July.
Gravesend—Woodville, 30th June.
Sunderland—Don Amitia, 17th April; and Queen of the North, 11th June.
Deal—Livingstone, 16th June; and Spirit of the North, 28th do.
England (?)—Indien, 16th June.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornway	527	do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
Cleared	Challenger	698	do	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tze, str.	700	do	869
.. 15	Chusan, str.	700	do	869
Sept 2	Yang-tze, str.	700	do	2,699
.. 4	Formosa, str.	750	do	72
			do	2,729

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